

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
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INFO-CHIEU HOI MINISTRY
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INFO-CHIEU HOI SERVICE
BINH DUONG
-+-

No 24/TTCH/BD/TDTL-BC

R E P O R T
on BINH-DUONG INFO-CHIEU HOI SERVICE
ACTIVITIES
(Month of April 1966)

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PART ONE

I.- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE LOCALITY.-

1) Highlights of the month :

- During the reporting month, Binh-Duong Province welcomed within its walls Dr. Nguyễn-Phúc-Quế, Special Commissar to the Refugee Relief Department, coming in to visit and inspect Resettlement centers on March 30, 1966, and Major General Nguyễn-dức-Thắng, Revolutionary Development Commissioner and Major General Nguyễn-bảo-Trị, Third Corps Commander cumulatively Government Representative in South Vietnam-East, coming in to inspect the Revolutionary Development Program in the locality on April 19, 1966.

- On April 18, 1966, took place the change-over ceremony between Captain Ngô-văn-Sang and Captain Cao-Minh-Điện, respectively outgoing and ingoing chief of District of Phú-Hoà.

- On March 21, 1966, the Viet-Cong placed mine, set

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fire to Phước-Vĩnh market, Phú-Giáo district, burning the Phú-Giáo district VIS' broadcasting station and a number of goods belonging to the local people.

- The Lái-Thiên district's authorities have organized ceremony marking one year of building work of the Korean Engineering Corps at Đông-Ba hamlet, Tân-Thới village, Lái-Thiên district.

- The Viet-Cong have blown up mine, causing the Peasant Association's bureau at Bình-Dức hamlet, Bình-Nhâm village, Lái-Thiên district (National Road 13) to break down.

II.- ENEMY SITUATION.-

1) Enemy activities :

a/ Political :

The Viet-Cong continued to resort to such very familiar tricks of theirs as :

- Fabricate victories allegedly scored by their armed forces with the view to enhance the Front's prestige and fool young people into serving as cannon-fodders for them under the National and Family Salvation label;

- Denounce U.S. use of airplanes and artillery to strafe and shell villages and hamlets;

- Distort the Republic of Vietnam government's stand and policy;

- Incite anti-communist refugees to leave government-controlled areas for their old villages;

- Agitate plantation workers to make claims about employment, demand salary increase for rubber latex-scraping workers.

b/ Economic :

- Continue to extort paddy and money from the compatriots in order to nurture the destructive aggressive war.

- Call on the compatriots to increase production to "Fight the U.S. for National Salvation".

- Intercept passenger cars going back and forth on National Road 13 to levy taxes.

- Sabotage and distort economic policies of ours.

c/ military :

Enemy military activities have decreased by 20% as compared with last month. However such sabotaging activities as : dig roads, set up mounds, destroy electric poles, and guerrilla activities were maintained at the average level.

2) Enemy activities' influence among the people :

In spite of all his efforts to fabricate victory news in order to conceal his successive defeats on every battlefield, the enemy failed to fool the people who, furthermore, have been fed up and disgusted with his deceitful propaganda; that is why, he has resorted to terror to intimidate the compatriots; but the more he terrorizes,

the more he makes the people disgusted with him, although outwardly they are afraid.

3) Enemy propaganda themes :

- Incite hatred between the people and Allied Forces, particularly the U.S. force.
- Enhance the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam.
- Enhance fabricated victories to persuade our soldiers to desert our ranks for the enemy ones.
- Call on anti-communist refugees to return to their old living places.
- Call on the people to increase production to contribute to the anti-U.S. fight.
- Distort the U.S. policy in Vietnam.
- Distort policies of the Republic of Vietnam's War Cabinet.
- Attack the Republic of Vietnam leaders as individuals.
- Call on the Republic of Vietnam's officers and enlisted men to desert for the VC ranks.
- Call on, incite Allied Forces' soldiers to oppose war and claim repatriation.

III.- FRIENDLY SITUATION.-

- 1) Local administration's activities :
- a/ Political :

- Urge various branches to work in coordination to carry out such tasks as paying visits to hold informal talks, distributing gifts and medicines to the compatriots at various New Life hamlets and to the anti-communist refugees at various resettlement centers in the province.

- Organize study meetings, talks for the civil servants, cadres and students within the province to thoroughly grasp the Republic of Vietnam government's stand and policy and the Communists' scheme of invasion of South Vietnam for the benefit of Communist China.

- Push forward the realization of 7 self-help projects within the Revolutionary Development program to help the people enjoy a new way of life provided with adequate facilities.

b/ Economic :

- Help peasants develop agriculture through hog corn, Agricultural Credit, chemical fertilizer programs designed to raise output.

- Build up Sinvaram brick store and distribute foodstuffs to needy people.

- Continue economic blockade against the enemy, check dishonest traders to stabilize living cost.

- The local Supply branch also began to operate to provide civil servants, cadres in the province with necessary goods at low cost.

c/ Cultural, social :

During the reporting month, Phu-Hoà district (Binh-Duong province) completed the building of 2 nursery classes, 3 water wells, 2 information stations in Tan-Thanh-Dong village. 200 bags of rice, 200 cooking oil cans and a certain quantity of chemical fertilizer were granted by the Lt. Colonel, Chief of Binh-Duong province, to 200 families in Binh-My village, Phu-Hoà district, Binh-Duong province.

The Catholic Boy Scout group in Binh-Duong province has built a 5-compartment latrine, cleaned out many gutters, ditches at the anti-communist refugees' resettlement center at Tan-Lac, Lai-Thieu district.

On April 5, 1966, USOM distributed gifts to schoolboys from Chanh-Hiep A school, Chau-Thanh district, Binh-Duong province, which gifts include 3 radio receivers, 300 foodstuff cans and 100 bags of rice. In addition, similar distribution of gifts to schoolboys of other primary schools in the province was simultaneously organized, with the view to encourage outstanding elements after a year of study.

d/ Military :

Regularly open search-and-destroy military operations, ambushes, sudden attacks to mop up, exterminate the VC in order to protect communication axes, preserve

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security in rural areas : typical were Operation "Xay Dung 25" and Operation "An-Son".

2) Remarks :

Thanks to the Allied Forces' and USAID's effective assistance and support, the ARVN has succeeded in smashing VC sabotaging schemes, extending the government's sphere of control. At the same time, efforts toward rural pacification and new life development achieved satisfactory results, had good influence among the people as well as among VC cadres and troops; as a result, the number of people who left VC-controlled areas and of VC cadres and troops who returned to the Just Cause never ceased to increase day after day.

It is worthy to note, however, that the VC have intensified guerrilla activities in relatively secure areas, attempting by so doing to conceal their bitter defeats at various battlefronts; they also resorted to assassination, terror, sabotage and abduction to undermine our cadres' and people's morale.

IV.- VIS ACTIVITIES.-

1) Cadres' morale :

a/ Serving spirit : Most cadres have good serving spirit, do not shrink from hardship and danger to fulfill the task to them entrusted, and are always willing to make efforts to develop ~~initiatix~~ initiative and ability.

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b/ Behaviour, discipline spirit : Most cadres behave well, who are anxious to maintain and enhance their branch's prestige.

c/ State of mind :

- Regarding task : Some able, experienced cadres, having initiatives and animated with goodwill, did not get encouragement and help from the higher echelons because their efforts were unnoticed; as a result, their enthusiasm declined little by little.

- Regarding material conditions : Nearly all cadres are married. In addition to seeking to fulfill the task entrusted to them by their superiors, they have to take care of their family, of their children's education. While the living cost never ceased to soar up day after day, their salary remained the same and was too low as compared with the present cost of living; and this has greatly affected their morale.

We request the Ministry to seek ways to help cadres so that they could have peace of mind to perform their task.

d/ Study, education :

With the view to strengthen standpoint and heighten knowledge of Cadres, study meetings have been regularly organized at provincial and district VIS office every Saturday morning.

In addition, the cadres animated with progress-

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seeking spirit, spent their leisure time on study of books and documents and went to schools at night to improve their cultural and foreign language knowledge.

On the other hand, our Service will appoint by turns cadres to get training at the Central level.

2) Chieu-Hoi and enemy-proselytizing task :

The "Chieu-Hoi" task has been done under every form : leaflet, banderole, poster, mobile broadcasting and broadcasting air flight over enemy-controlled areas, agitating families having relatives in VC ranks to call on them by letter or messenger to return to the Just Cause, etc...

All this has resulted in 23 VC cadres and troops returning to the Just Cause during the reporting month.

- Composition : - 3 from direct contact

10 from indirect agitation

10 voluntarily returning

+ Production brigade members 2

+ Guerrillas 7

+ Guerrilla squad leaders 4

+ Peasant Association members 3

+ Liberation woman cadre 1

+ Economy-Finance commissar 1

+ Regular Force soldiers 5

- Weapons turned in : 3 grenades

1 Thompson and 1 30-bullet belt

1 Russian rifle and 100 bullets.

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3) Plans in the month :

- Organize ceremony in commemoration of Hung-Vuong.
- Campaign for National Political Convention.
- Blood donation campaign.
- Provincial Council election.
- Oppose VC pressganging and tax levying.
- Exploit ARVN and Allied Forces' victories.
- Denounce VC sabotage and massacre of innocent people.
- Push forward "Chieu-Hoi" task and moral action among anti-communist refugees.
- Support pacification and revolutionary development work.

V.- PROPAGANDA THEMES.-

- Denounce VC killing and kidnapping of innocent people, blowing up of passenger cars, destruction of bridges, schools and hospitals.
- Oppose VC pressganging and tax levying.
- Display military victories of ours.
- Launch blood donation campaign.
- Explain every government's policy.
- Publicize U.S. and Allied Nations' aid.
- Call upon VC cadres and troops to return to the Just Cause, carry on enemy-proselytizing and people-proselytizing task.

- Display achievements scored by the National Political Convention.

- Explain the Republic of Vietnam government's labor policy.

VI.- TASK RESULTS.-

- Permanent broadcasting	:	1,980 seances
- Mobile broadcasting	:	120 -do-
- Study for people	:	75 -do-
- Study for civil servants and cadres	(	18 -do- 16,000 attendants
- Study for returnees	:	5 s. - 500 at.
- Study for anti-com. refugees	:	5 s. - 2,000 at.
- Meetings	:	8
- Visits, informal talks	:	190 times more than 2,000 fam.
- Movie shows	:	130 s. - more than 33,000 attendants
- Artistic performances	:	4 s. - more than 3,000 attendants
- Banderoles	:	140
- Printed slogans	:	5,000
- Local paper	:	20,000 copies
- Daily news bulletin	:	14,000 -
- Leaflets of various kinds	:	500,000 -
- Agitate people to take part in community development work	:	15 s. - 1,000 at.
- Set up Village information stations and provide them with newspapers	:	6 stations

VII.- GENERAL SITUATION.-

a) Public opinion :

Events in Central Vietnam and in the capital city gave rise to the opinion that the Communists could infiltrate to sabotage our rear. However, that was only the opinion of a minority who used to follow the situation; as to the majority, they always had confidence in the national government's final victory and felt disgust for the VC who hindered the people's business activities and disturbed their peaceful existence.

The Directory's decision to promulgate the Decree-law calling for election of a Constituent Assembly has brought about enthusiasm among the people. However, they also showed concern ~~tax~~ that the VC could infiltrate into this organization if the authorities did not have effective measures to prevent it.

Successive victories achieved by the ARVN and Allied Forces everywhere, the government's revolutionary development program that brought about progressive life in the countryside, together with the government's concrete help, have made the people believe in the War Cabinet's goodwill. However, in the face of VC constant acts of terror, the people dared not to positively cooperate with the government for fear of VC retaliation, although they felt extreme hatred for the VC.

b) State of mind :

Most people in rural areas are longing for peace. They hope peace to be soon restored so that they could live in freedom and peacefulness.

VIII.- REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.-

1) Situation in the locality :

VC military activities in the month suddenly came to a standstill, except for guerrilla activities which were always maintained at the average level. ARVN and Allied Force units continued to organize search-and-destroy operations, but there were no encounters worthy of note.

Quietness at the frontline, added to the fact that the VC, on the one hand, avoided encounter, and on the other, intensified sabotage and terror at the rear, indicates that they are making preparations for a new maneuver.

It is necessary to strengthen our para-military forces to protect our infrastructure establishments in newly pacified areas and destroy enemy underground organizations in order to preserve the compatriots from VC terror and extortion of money.

2) Information task :

During the reporting month, information operations progressed satisfactorily, as compared with the previous month. Provincial and district VIS' mobile teams regularly operated in various villages and hamlets, engaging in informal

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talks with the villagers to explain, popularize Government's policies, ARVN and Allied Forces' military exploits as well as VC schemes in order to enhance the Government's prestige among the people and at the same time abolish VC influence.

However, due to the security situation, these teams could only operate in secure and relatively secure villages and hamlets. It is true that they have also accompanied troops in the course of military operations to operate deeply in enemy-controlled areas; however this manner of working encountered many difficulties, because it was subject to military secrecy particularly regarding movement (of troops), and consequently it achieved few results.

3) Difficulties, obstacles :

- Cadres' morale declined day after day, due to frequent changes at the Central level, internal troubles, and also due to the too high living cost affecting material life of cadres' families and consequently causing cadres not to have peace of mind to fulfill their task.

- The security situation also brought about great difficulties. In many cases, our program of action was hindered because of the security situation.

- War dragged on, the people were tired, economy was exhausted, the enemy clung to the people to foment trouble, terrorized infrastructure cadres, all this made very difficult the work of agitating the masses to take part in government's projects, especially community development ones.

P A R T T W O

I.- ARMED ACTIVITIES OF THE VIET CONG :

Times and Places	Summaries of happenings	Effects upon the population	Reactions of local authorities
29 March 1966 Mỹ Hào hamlet, Phu Cường village: Châu Thanh distr.:	- The VC mined a PF patrol- ling unit. No casualties.	The populati- on became em- barrassed and frightened	We launched pursuit ope- rations to appease the people's minds
30 March 1966 Chợ Cũ (old market) outpost, Tương Binh Hiệp village: Châu Thanh dist.:	- The VC attacked our pa- trolling unit by grena- des. After 5 minutes of fighting, they withdrew. No casualties.	-do-	-do-
3 April 1966 Tân Phước Khanh village, Châu- Thanh district	- The VC sniped at vTân Phước Khanh outpost. 1 soldier: was wounded.	-do-	-do-
4 April 1966 Tân Phước Khanh	- The VC sniped at the out- post. 1 soldier was kil- led. On the same day, the VC shelled, opened a lot of fire into the outpost: No casualties.	-do-	-do-
14 April 1966 Tương Bình Hiệp village, Châu Thanh district	- The VC ambushed and mined the village administra- tive committee. 1 Youth Commissar, 1 Finance Com- missar and 1 PF soldier were killed.	-do-	-do-
17 April 1966 Phu Hưu village, Châu Thanh dist.	- The VC attacked Phú Thuận: outpost. 6 PF soldiers were killed, 6 wounded. 1 Thompson sub-machine gun and 5 carbines were lost.	-do-	-do-
24 March 1966 Định Thanh village Trị Tâm district	- The VC assassinated Mr. : Lê Văn Ân, Chief of Hamlet II, Định Thanh village. :	-do-	A meeting was held to denounce the VC killing of innocent people

27 March 1966 :- The VC organized young : The VC have : We launched
 Quý Hiệp Hamlet, : herdsmen and induced them been unmasked: counter-propa-
 Lai Hưng village, : to fire at US servicemen: for their pro- ganda and de-
 Bền Cát district : in order to sow suspicion fitting of ju-: nounce the ene-
 : among US soldiers and VN: veniles in ter/my wicked sche-
 : juveniles. : roristic acti-/mes; be always
 : : vities : alert.

9 April 1966 :- The VC fired at a sun- : The VC sabo- : -do-
 Quý Hiệp Hamlet, : dries shop and consequent- tage has been
 Lai Hưng village, : ly a row of shops were : much hated :
 Bền Cát district : burned : :

10 April 1966 :- The VC set obstacles on : -do- : -do-
 Bu Chi Hamlet, Thới National Route 13. : :
 Hoa village, : : :
 Bền Cát district : : :

21 March 1966 :- The VC set off explosi- : -do- : -do-
 Vĩnh Hòa village, : ves to burn up Phuoc- : :
 Phú Giao district: Vĩnh market. The broad- : :
 : casting room of Phú Giao: :
 : District Information and: :
 : Open Arms Office was : :
 : also burned down. : :

12 April 1966 :- About 1 VC platoon : -do- : -do-
 Nước Vung Hamlet, : penetrated into the ham-: :
 Vĩnh Hòa village, : let, kidnapped 3 young : :
 Phú Giao district: men and the hamlet chief: :

15 April 1966 :- The VC penetrated again : -do- : -do-
 Nước Vang Hamlet : into the hamlet and kid-: :
 : napped 4 civilians : :

16 April 1966 :- About 1 VC platoon pene- : -do- : -do-
 Phước Vĩnh Hamlet: into the hamlet, set off : :
 Vĩnh Hòa village, : mines to destroy mer- : :
 Phú Giao district: chants' stalls at the : :
 : market : :

8 April 1966 :- About 2 VC companies : -do- : -do-
 Bình Thanh hamlet: clashed with a PF unit : :
 Bình Mỹ village, : newly assigned to Bình : :
 Phú Hòa district : Thanh outpost. : :

8 April 1966 :- The VC came and burned : -do- : We launched pur-
 Trung An village, : 10 houses at the commu- : :suit operations
 Phú Hòa district : nist refugees' center at: :to appease the
 : Trung An and tossed grenad :people's minds
 : des at Trung An outpost : :
 : : :

4 March 1966 :-About 1 VC armed squad : The population -do-
Đinh Nhâm villa-: penetrated the district : became embar-:
ge, Lai Thiêu : town set off mines to des- rassed and con
district : troy the Office of the : fused :
: Farmers' Association : :
26 March 1966 :-The VC appeared and dis- : -do- :
Thanh Hoa villa-: seminated leaflets. A PF : :
ge, Lai Thiêu : patrolling unit met with : :
district : them, opened fire and : :
: they ran away. : :
Long Hung hamlet:-The VC appealed to the : -do- :
Phu Long village: population to beat drums : :
Lai Thiêu dist. : and rattles and listened : :
: to their propaganda.They : :
: also set obstacles on Na- : :
: tional Route 13, destroyed : :
: 1 information board : :
27 March 1966 :-The VC mined and damaged : -do- :We launched pur-
Đông Bạ hamlet, : 1 American Jeep and woun-: :suit operation
Tận Thới village: 1 US soldier : :
Lai Thiêu dist. : : :
4 April 1966 :-The VC fired 2 grenades : : -do-
(same place) : to the Korean Engineering: :
: station and wounded 3 : :
: soldiers. : :
7 April 1966 :-The VC disseminated leaf-: : -do-
Long Hung hamlet: lets, set obstacles, cut : :
Phu Long village: off electric wires at se-: :
: veral sections, forced : :
: people to beat rattles : :
13 April 1966 :-The VC set obstacles on : People became: -do-
Tây Hamlet, : National Route 13, cut : embarrassed :
Tận Thới village: off 4 sections of elec- : and confused :
Lai Thiêu dist. : tric wire, disseminated : :
: a number of leaflets and : :
: opened a lot of fire : :
16 April 1966 :-The VC appeared to disse-: -do- : We seized some
Thạnh Lợi hamlet: minated leaflets and hung: : leaflets and
An Thạnh village: a flag of the Liberation : : the flag
Lai Thiêu dist. : Front at the Trính Hoài : :
: Đức middle-school : :

II.- ENEMY LOSSES DURING THE MONTH :

1) Caused by ARVN : Unknown.

2) Caused by Regional and Popular Forces :

a- Personnel : 13 VC were killed at the place, some others were killed and wounded and carried away by the enemy.

2 VC were captured.

b- Weapons : 1 Thompson sub-machine gun, and 2 M.26 grenades were seized.

III.- FRIENDLY LOSSES :

a) Personnel and facilities :

Total	:	Wounded	:	Killed	:	Missing
Civilian people	::	13	:	8	:	5
Information	:	0	:	0	:	0
Other branches	:	11	:	10	:	1
Total	:	24	:	18	:	6

- Total of government houses destroyed :

- 1 Office of the Farmers' Association of Lai Thiêu district

- Total of information houses destroyed :

- 1 broadcasting room of the Phú Giáo district information and open arms office.

Total of bridges and highways destroyed and damaged :

- 1 bridge was destroyed at Phú Hoa district.

- 10 houses of the communist refugees' center were burned down.
- 1 military truck was mined.
- Several sections of electric wire along National Route 13 were cut off and electric posts were ~~xxx~~ felled down from Lái Thiêu to Bình Dương.

b) Information equipment damaged :

- Battery chargers	2 damaged
- Arvin Radio sets	2 -
- Maxwell Radio sets	1 -
- Onan generator	1 -
- Bouyer amplifier	1 -
- Bana Coutric gramophones	1 -
- Mobylette motor-bike	1 -
- Yellow loudspeakers	3 destroyed
- Transfo de ligne	3 -
- E lectric wire	100meters ¹
- Platform for machine	1 -
- Screen	1 -
- Information board	1 -
- Board for posters	3 -
- Table for projector	1 -
- TV sets	3 -

IV.- INFORMATION PRINTED DOCUMENTS :

1) Status of reception from the HQs :

Types of magazines	Amount	U n i t s						
		C.T	L.T	B.C	P.H	P.G	T.T	
New Life Weekly	1,450 copies	300	300	200	200	200	200	
Posters of all types	3,000 -	500	500	500	500	500	500	

Weekly news bulletins	: 1,200 copies:	200	: 200	: 200	: 200	: 200	: 200
Books of all types	:37,600	-	:5000	:5000	:5000	:5000	:5000
HUONG QUE magazine	: 8,000	-	:2000	:2000	:1000	:1000	:1000
Slogans	:10,000	+	:2000	:2000	:2000	:1000	:1000

2) Printed documents issued by the province and district offices :

Types of printed documents	: Amount	: Remarks
Local newspapers	: 20,000 cop.:	These have been issued to
Daily news bulletins	: 16,000 -	: the population through mobile
Slogans	: 20,000 +	: information teams and also
Leaflets of all types	:500,000 -	::disseminated into the enemy
Editorials and broadcasting	:	: controlled areas.
documents	: 10,000 +	:
Training documents for returnees	200 -	: Distributed to trainees.

3) Distribution of fuel and materials in April 1966:
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4) Personnel status :

a)- Total of cadres :

Compositions	: At Provincial	: At District	: Detached	: Remarks
	: Office	: Offices	:	:
Clerks	: 3	:	:	:
Cadres	:	:	:	: 4 cadres in
	: 13	: 26	:	: training in
				: Saigon
Rural Reconstruc-	:	:	:	:
tion Cadres	: 6	: 42	:	:
Village Info Comm.:	:	: 24	:	:
Hamlet - - :	:	: 44	:	:

Total : 22 : 136 : :

b)- Transfers during the month :

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5) Status of information installations :

Names of District Information Offices	:Nr of village:accor- :admin. unit	:Nr of hamlets:accor- :admin. unit	: Total of New Life Hamlets	: Secure areas Permanent in- fo activities	: Contested areas	: Enemy temporarily controlled areas			
				Villa- ges	Ham- lets	Villa- ges	Ham- lets	Villa- ges	Ham- lets
Châu Thành	: 14	: 60	: 25	: 5	: 15	: 5	: 20	: 4	: 26
Lái Thiêu	: 10	: 36	: 31	: 5	: 15	: 4	: 15	: 2	: 6
Bến Cát	: 10	: 86	: 6	: 1	: 2	: 4	: 15	: 2	: 16
Trị Tâm	: 7	: 25	: 16	: 1	: 3	: 4	: 14	: 2	: 5
Phú Hoà	: 8	: 56	: 3	: 1	: 3	: 4	: 32	: 3	: 31
Phú Giáo	: 4	: 16	: 18	: 2	: 5	: 0	: 3	: 2	: 8
Total	: 53	: 252	: 93	: 15	: 42	: 24	: 128	: 15	: 82

6) Equipment status :

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7) Budget status :

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V.- ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT PSYWAR COMMITTEE :

a)- Aspects of activities :

Cooperation in the joint psywar committee, permanently mobile at villages and hamlets, conduct study sessions, visits and talks at leisure times, explain policies of the government, propagate victories of the RVNAF and Allied Forces at all battle-

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fields, denounce the VC evil plots and schemes, conduct the open arms activities, take care of the population's health and distribute medicine to them. Distribute printed documents and conduct mobile broadcasting sessions, motivate people to take part in the realization of all programs advocated by the War Cabinet.

Cooperation of activities for the support of pacification and rural reconstruction programs.

Cooperation in all activities, conduct the moral action among communist refugees, support the armed forces and battlefields.

b)- Cooperation of activities :

Cooperation in all activities of the joint psywar committee has been reached through meetings, and consequently assignments have been ~~not~~ made accordingly. However, there still exists a little weak point due to the lack of agreement of viewpoint in some problems, just causing the misunderstanding.

c)- Results of activities :

- 23 VC returned through our motivation.
- 5 air sorties were made to conduct the broadcasting and to drop leaflets.
- To examine and distribute medicine to over 1,000 families
- To distribute over 2,000 books and magazines of all types
- To drop over 200,000 leaflets into contested areas and enemy controlled areas.

D)- Problem areas :

The biggest problem has been with the personnel; there have not been enough capable and experienced cadres to take charge of all required activities.

c)- Remarks and proposals :

The anti-communist struggle in the ideological domain has become more fierce and difficult day after day. The enemy activities have been usually mobile. They stay close to the masses in order to induce them to stand against us or terrorize them; consequently, we could not materialize our programs of rural reconstruction and motivation of the masses at insecure areas.

We propose to the Ministry to assign to us at least 10 male cadres who are capable and have experiences in rural works. Thus, we will activate a mobile armed propaganda group in order to cope with the enemy activities. In addition, the Ministry should give to those cadres full spiritual and material support so that they can be enthusiastic in their duties, if our proposal is approved.

VI.- RECEPTION AND USE OF LOCAL AIDS :

During the month, the Provincial Information and Open Arms Service of Binh Duong was given by Mr. BINGHAM, JUSPAO representative at Binh Duong Province, the following sum and materials :

- A number of musical instruments worth \$4,400.
- 5 book-stalls with 165 books.

- 100 ball-point pens
- 700 sand-bags for defensive works around the office
- \$6,500 for the construction of a water reservoir behind the office.

In addition, Captain Forrest, Psywar Advisor at Binh Duong Sector also gave \$1,000 to make slogans for the blood donation campaign and helped to print 500,000 leaflets for this campaign.

VII.- PICTURE TAKING :

a)- Subjects :

- Model pig-sty of the Animal Husbandry Service
 - Village Route from Phú Văn junction to Bà Lụa
 - Village Route at Bộng dầu hamlet
 - Village Route at Tân Thới, Lái Thiêu
 - The Resettlement Center at Châu Thanh
 - " Lunch " restaurant
 - Boarding-house
 - Distribution of seed-corn to the population of Mỹ Hảo hamlet
 - Graduation ceremony for 50 peasants
 - Ceremony to distribute 200 suckling pigs to the population of the 3 villages of Phú hữu, Phú hoả and Chánh hiệp
- b)- Equipment : same as last month.
- c)- Proposals : Request the Ministry to issue an Yashica Ma camera to replace the existing old and out-of-order one.
- Request to issue a 6x8 slide projector.

VIII.- TRAINING AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCE STATUS :

- 18 study sessions and seminars were conducted for civil servants and cadres of the province with 4,000 attended.
- 5 study sessions were conducted for returnees.
- 5 study sessions were conducted for communist refugees.
- 75 study sessions were conducted for the population with over 8,000 persons attended.
- Cultural performances : 3 sessions were conducted with over 3,000 persons attended.

IX.- MEETINGS, MANIFESTATIONS :

- 8 meetings were held to denounce the VC killing of innocent people, burning and destruction of the population's markets and houses.

X.- INSPECTION :

- Inspection made by the Ministry :

During the month, Mr Đào Nhật Linh, Inspector of the Ministry, made an inspection to the Provincial Service and its subordinate district offices.

- Inspections made by the Provincial Service :

The Service Chief and his Deputy have made permanent inspection trips to District Offices and Villages and Hamlets of the province in order to control, supervise, encourage, and guide cadres in all their activities. Their problems were also solved at the place.

- Inspected places :

- The Offices of Phú Giáo, Tri Tâm and Lái Thiêu districts

and the villages of Phú Hữu, Chánh Hiệp, Bình Nhâm and Vĩnh Hoà,
were inspected.

Bình Dương, 25 April 1966

DESTINATIONS :

- The Ministry of Info and
Open Arms, SAIGON
- Program and Document Directorate
- Training and Activity Directorate
- Inspectorate

Chief of the Provincial Information
and Open Arms Service

KHIÊU-HỮU-BẬT

" for report "

- LtCol Chief of Binh Dương Province
- Office of the Representative of
the Ministry of Info and Open Arms
at CTZ III.
- Mr. The Representative of JUSPAO
at Binh Dương province

" for info "

- Records